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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/752,204	12/29/2000	Michael Ray Crabtree	YOR920000652US1	9101

7590 06/15/2007
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EXAMINER

BASHORE, ALAIN L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1762

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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06/15/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/752,204	Applicant(s) CRABTREE ET AL.	
	Examiner Alain L. Bashore	Art Unit 1762	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 March 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-10,12-34,36-38,40-43,45-69,71-73,75-78 and 80-101 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-10, 12-34, 36-38, 40-43, 45-69, 71-73, 75-78, 80-101 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Re-opening of prosecution after board decision

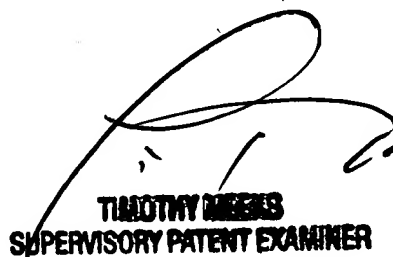
1. In view of the board decision filed on 3-28-07, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new rejection set forth below incorporates the patent to Conklin made of record by the Board.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing below:



TIMOTHY MEEKS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 23, 56, and 91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The recitation of "if any" appears to be vague and indefinite. If there is no differential there appears to be nothing to forward.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 3-10, 12-34, 36-38, 40-43, 45-69, 71-73, 75-78, 80-101 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Barnes in view of Meltzer in view of Fox in view of (Haddad et al or Johnson et al) further in view of Conklin.

Barnes teaches a method for facilitating the exchange of goods/services (Abstract)(Fig 1)(Fig 2) utilizing the Internet(Fig 1)(Fig 6B) and incorporating suppliers and buyers(Fig 6B/106)(Fig 6A/84/78) incorporating a bank and a clearing mechanism(Fig 6A/50/18) as well as an invoicing mechanisms(Fig 10)(Fig 11)(Fig 22)(Fig 23)(Fig 24) and approved suppliers(Fig 16) for a commodity(Fig 5/12).Barnes further teaches payment, clearance and settlement over the internet(Fig 1/14/20/18/12/16) between a buyer and seller.

Barnes also teaches a procurement system(Fig 3/12) and a certificate authority(Fig 3/54) as well as a supplier system(Fig 3/16) a clearing gateway(Fig 3/50) as well as client registration(Fig 5/58) and shipment of goods(Fig 5/64) and a purchase order(Fig 5/66). Barnes further teaches an event handler (Fig 6A/80) and a certificate authority application (Fig 7/110) as well as making a purchase (Fig 11) and maintaining suppliers(Fig 14) and a supplier payments maintenance system(Fig 22).

The certificate of authority in Barnes administers a security feature which authenticates buyers and sellers and suppliers. This function is within the broad recitation of subparagraph *iii* and *iv* as recited by applicant. The terms "strategic relationship" and "business process" are encompassed within authentication process per se.

Barnes does not specifically teach a bid network for commodities and currencies and a trading structure architecture.

Meltzer teaches a transaction network consisting of multiple trading partners(Fig 1) operating on the internet (Fig 1/19) including a bid (Fig 2/220/207) and a trading apparatus(Fig 3) incorporating commercial functions(Fig 3/305)as well as an attribute characterization and bid builder(Fig 7/700) and a database(Fig 7/706) and auction house bids(Fig 8/804) and warehouse bids for commodities(Fig 8/803) and currencies(Fig 818) and a GUI(Fig 9/900) to the user for the bidding process and publish bidding on the network (Fig 9/907) utilizing product identifiers from OEMs(Fig 8/820) and bidding by RFQs (Fig 8/813) including market maker mechanisms(Fig 11/1105) and an architecture consisting of market makers, marketplaces, businesses, services, transactions, products(Fig 16/1600/1601/1602 /1603/1604/1605/1606). Fox teaches a buy/sell model (Abstract) and a credential-binding server (Fig 22/364)(Fig 1/26/28)(Fig 2/26/28)(Fig 6)(Fig 7)(Fig 10/180/179)(Fig 17/310)(Fig 18/310) at a trusted credential authority (col 2 lines 25-34). Meltzer does not specifically teach a selected business function of managing at least one contract term. Fox also teaches performing a selected business function of managing at least one contract term associated with a transaction by the credential binding server (col 12, lines 25-43) as well as utilizing a network (col 2 lines 10-25). Fox further teaches generating/verifying a registration in the registration process (Fig 3/50/52/54/56/58/60) and a transaction process (Fig 6) consisting of verification (Fig 6/104) and encryption (Fig 6/110) and verifying the authenticity of the originator(Fig 7/122) through signature verification(Fig 7/120). Fox further teaches a commerce application (Fig 10/162) and encrypting and signing (Fig 12) and a merchant, acquirer, purchaser, and a binder (Fig 17/304/306/302/310) connected over a network (Fig 18/334/338) and purchaser application(Fig 19) and merchant application (Fig 20) and acquirer application (Fig 21) and a binder application (Fig 22).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine Barnes in view of Meltzer to teach part of the above. The motivation to combine is to teach a method for connecting business, customer's suppliers and trading partners together as enunciated by Meltzer (col 2 lines 32-34).

Furthermore, it also would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine Barnes in view of Meltzer and further in view of Fox to teach the disclosure. The motivation to combine is to teach a hub to facilitate the exchange of commodities in an electronic commerce system that facilitates commercial interchange of documents in a large audience while preserving authenticity, integrity and security and privacy as enunciated by Fox (col 2 lines 10-14).

Barnes, Meltzer, and Fox do not explicitly disclose a public business trading hub for the public exchange of one or more commodities, wherein the buyer entity, seller entity, and public business trading hub are each separate and independently owned.

Haddad et al and Johnson et al both disclose a public business trading hub for the public exchange of one or more commodities, wherein the buyer entity, seller entity, and public business trading hub are each separate and independently owned [(para 0004 to Haddad) (col 4, lines 44-67; col 5, lines 1-8 to Johnson et al)].

Art Unit: 1762

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include a public business trading hub for the public exchange of one or more commodities, wherein the buyer entity, seller entity, and public business trading hub are each separate and independently owned because: Haddad teaches trading entity requirements, or Johnson et al teaches competition requirements for trading.

Barnes, Meltzer, Fox, Haddad et al, and Johnson et al all do not explicitly disclose one or more private business functions performed by the automated trusted agent remain unknown to other entities accessing the public business trading hub.

Conklin discloses negotiations software engine placed on an intermediary site that manages business information of buyers and sellers while retaining privacy over that information (col 15, lines 17-25; col 20, lines 50-63; col 22, lines 20-29; col 23, lines 32-41; col 26, lines 5-10).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include one or more private business functions performed by the automated trusted agent remain unknown to other entities accessing the public business trading hub because Conklin teaches the importance of privacy in business (col 15, lines 17-25).

Art Unit: 1762

Regarding any claim recitation not directly addressed, such as parameters and characteristics claimed, such are considered routine business techniques and therefore obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art in the absence of any criticality of results.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alain L. Bashore whose telephone number is 571-272-6739. The examiner can normally be reached on about 7:30 am to 5:00 pm (Mon. thru Thurs.).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Meeks can be reached on 571-272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1762

7. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Alain L. Bashore/
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1762